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PALESTINE LATEST

Terrorists Sentenced To Death

Jerusalem, Feb. 10. The British authorities ordered virtual martial law in Jerusalem, effective Thursday, and sentenced three more underground members to death after the Jewish Agency and Jewish National Council had rejected the seven-day ultimatum to help suppress violence.

The new death sentences brought an immediate threat of reprisals by the Irgun Zvai Leumi and officials believed the day's events had brought the Holy Land to the brink of a showdown between the British and the underground.

A fourth extremist, who was 17 years of age, was let off with a life sentence because of his youth. All four were captured in a search for weapons and guns when four British soldiers were killed in retaliation for the killing of an Irgunist. Beginning at noon on Thursday, the 3,000 British civilians will be restricted to a security zone of two square kilometres. The city's entire population will in turn be restricted to four major cantons.

The restrictive measures were announced officially when Mrs Golda Meyerson, head of the Jewish Agency Political Department, refused the British ultimatum that 600,000 Jews in Palestine co-operate in suppressing underground activity by the 10,000 militant extremists.—United Press.

AGENCY'S REFUSAL

Jerusalem, Feb. 10. The Jewish Agency for Palestine in a seven-point reply to the Palestine Government's ultimatum, rejected the British ultimatum in dealing with terrorism expressed the conviction that any appeal to resist terrorism on the lines suggested by the Government would not only be ineffective but likely to cause harm rather than good.

Replying to a letter from the Palestine Chief Secretary, Sir Henry Gurney, dated February 3, the Jewish Agency said: "The Jewish community does not feel itself able to resist terrorism activities in the manner suggested in your letter. However determined to oppose terrorism it cannot make use of the resources of the Government, which is enforcing a policy regarded by the community as a breach of the fundamental law of the country."

The Jewish National Council for Palestine, which with the Jewish Agency were asked whether they would be "prepared within seven days to lend aid to the Government by co-operating with the police and armed forces in bringing to justice members of terrorist groups," in a reply to the Chief Secretary, issued simultaneously to-day with the Jewish Agency's answer, said: "The National Council find them-

(Continued on Page 4)

Fuel Crisis: Attlee's Appeal To Country

P. M. To Give Radio Talk

London, Feb. 10. The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, decided to go to the people in a radio talk, asking support in the fuel crisis which has shut down all but Britain's most essential industries and browned out its homes and shops for the first time since before the end of the war with Germany. The announcement that Mr Attlee would speak to the Commons this afternoon and to the nation this evening followed an urgent Cabinet meeting this morning.—United Press.

Co-operation Needed To Save Situation

London, Feb. 10.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, told the House of Commons to-day that Britain's fuel crisis was so grave, the emergency could be met only by the co-operation of all parties.

To Mr Attlee's appeal, members of the Conservative opposition shouted, "Resign, resign."

Mr Attlee told the Commons that actually Britain was suffering from a chronic fuel problem rather than from an isolated crisis, arising due to severe winter weather. He said supplies were expected both by ship and by rail and further decreases in the coal reserve should be averted by Wednesday.

"If there is full co-operation by consumers in carrying out Government instructions," the Premier said, "stocks would appear sufficient and should begin to rise. If they do not show co-operation, other steps will have to be taken. Reports to-day show excellent response."

Mr Attlee said as soon as a reasonable margin of stocks had been built up at power stations, the first step must be to restore power to industry. "It is over early to forecast how soon this will be," he declared. Mr Winston Churchill commanded and gained assent for the House to debate the fuel and power situation. Government agreed to start the debate as soon as it could be arranged.—United Press.

CHURCHILL'S TAUNTS

London, Feb. 10. "It would be a merciful deliverance if the country's anger at the Government's expulsion from power," said Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition in to-day's debate on coal.

He predicted that the situation would get worse. "I do not mean that this particular emergency is going to lay us low, but the country is going to suffer increasingly and it will learn by suffering."

The electricity cuts were very serious in view of Britain's financial and economic position, he said. It was not just a week's loss of production but at least one month's dislocation one way or another.

In a bitter attack on Socialism, Mr Churchill said: "We are now experiencing a sample of Socialism—if you will, half-baked Socialism—in action."

"They are so busy with doctrinaire nationalisation and class war that they have no time or strength or brains for making the ordinary administrative arrangements which common prudence demands."

The brute fact is that Socialism means mismanagement and bad housekeeping, incompetence and progressive degeneration of our island life."

Referring to the difficulty mentioned during the debate of getting Police to work in the mines, Mr Churchill said he had been responsible for the fact that 180,000 Poles and their dependants should go to Germany as part of the Army of Occupation far from the Russian or Polish frontiers. There might then have been 100,000 Englishmen at home with their families working in British industries. "But this was brushed aside by superficial and short-sighted criticism," he declared.—Reuters.

Tennis Stars' Lucky Escape

London, Feb. 10. The American professional tennis stars, Bobby Riggs, Don Budge and Alice Marble, escaped unhurt to-day when their Swedish airline Skymaster skidded off the runway on landing at Northolt Airport from Stockholm.

The plane touched down on a slippery patch, slid off the runway and became bogged in the snow. The tennis pros, who are opening a three-day exhibition series here to-morrow, were within 10 minutes of Northolt yesterday when bad weather forced the plane back to Sweden.—United Press.

Back To The Dole Grim Effect Of Coal Shortage

London, Feb. 11. The dreaded dole came back to England and Wales to-day.

For the first time since the black depression days, hundreds of thousands of workers plodded through the mist and slush to employment exchanges where they waited in silent queues to sign for unemployment benefits.

A town-faced foreman from one of the London industries said: "I never thought we would see this again." He will get the standard benefit of 24 shillings a week for himself and 18 shillings for his wife, after a three-day waiting period.

There was no light in the drab hall where the men waited for clerks at candle-lit desks to fill in their applications. There was little light except for seeping gray daylight anywhere in the 24 blacked out counties where 22,000,000 persons live.

Mostly there were confusion, inconvenience, bewilderment, irritation. "Worse than the blinking fly bombs," growled a top-hatted bank messenger when he found a teashop closed. "You voted for labour, I hope you are satisfied," said a girl behind the counter of a cigarette kiosk. "It's a Tory plot," announced a man in a bus queue. "The rich have bought up all the coal, that's what happened."

In some places, whole areas were blacked out by the pulling of a switch, essential as well as non-essential industries found themselves without power—and protests swamped the Ministry of Fuel.

Other sectors were put on their honour to switch lights and machinery off, most shops, banks, public houses and restaurants complied, and candle flames glowed cheerily, if ineffectively, through the gloom, restoring the aspect of Victorian England.

Elevators stopped, cinemas postponed until late afternoon; dry cleaners refused business, hair dressers turned customers away.

At Cambridge University's famous research laboratories, the atom smashing machine and giant electrical equipment capable of producing currents of well over a million volts went silent.

Public transport facilities were cut because increasing numbers of people had no reason to travel to their jobs, most London buses normally crowded to the permitted limit, were partly empty. The Southern Electric Railway took off thirty trains.—Associated Press.

NO GREYHOUND RACING

London, Feb. 10. The Government decided to-day that electricity could not be used for greyhound racing throughout the country, which is tantamount to banning the sport.—United Press.

81 Bodies Recovered In Night Club Fire

Berlin, Feb. 11.

Rescue squads have taken the charred bodies of 81 persons, including four British soldiers, from the ice-recovered ruins of the dance hall in Spandau. But German Police reported last night that 91 persons who attend the tragic costume ball there on Saturday night, have been reported missing by relatives.

A large crew of workers will be sent into the ruins of the burned out dance hall to-day to sift the debris in the remainder of the building and it is expected that some additional bodies will be found. However, British authorities said they did not expect the toll to rise much higher.

A British Military Court of inquiry will convene within the next few days to consider the military aspects of the disaster. In addition to the four British soldiers killed, four others were taken to hospital with burns and a number escaped by breaking out windows.

British rescue workers were highly praised by the German press for their rescue work during the fire.—Associated Press.

H.K. Air Crash Findings May Be Made Public

It has not yet been decided whether a coroner's inquiry will be held into the circumstances surrounding the air crash at Mount Parker more than a week ago, when the crew of four perished.

The "Telegraph" was officially informed to-day that if an inquest is conducted, it will be held in open court. The investigation carried out last week by the Inspector of Accidents

Standardising Of Military Equipment

London, Feb. 10.

When Mr Philip Price (Lab.) asked the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons to-day if he would consider discussing the standardisation of military equipment in Moscow next March with a view to concluding arrangement with the USSR, where this was technically possible, similar to the Anglo-American agreement, Mr Hector McNeill, the Minister of State, replied that he had nothing to add to the statement made by the Prime Minister on November 18, in a speech replying to the foreign affairs debate.

Mr Attlee, after referring to Anglo-American collaboration, said: "I am asked 'Why have you not made a similar arrangement with the USSR?' We should be glad to have it; we have been trying hard to get it. In February last we appointed our representatives to try to get the Military Staff Committee of the Security Council going, and again and again we have invited our friends of the USSR to come in."

"Unfortunately they are still considering the matter and they have not been able to come. But that is not our fault. We are trying to work it under the United Nations organisation. Why should it be thought that we are wrong if in the interim we have to make various arrangements, as we have to, all over the world?"

Mr Price: "Some disquiet has been caused in Russia by the Anglo-American agreement. Would not a suggestion on the lines indicated in the question go some way to allay it?"

Mr Anthony Eden (Cons.) said: "It is not the case that we would warmly welcome Soviet co-operation on these lines but we can only invite co-operation. Only Russia can give it."

Mr McNeill: "My Minister's attention has been called to the apparent disquiet but in reply to Mr Eden the Prime Minister has already made a statement to that effect."—Reuters.

Rescue Mission's Difficult Trek

Shanghai, Feb. 10.

In one of the most difficult ground rescue missions ever sent out of crashed planes, a party of about 10 men will attempt to-morrow to reach the wreckage of a C-47, believed to be the CNAC airliner number 138, which has been missing since January 25 with 16 passengers and a crew of three—over 8,000 feet up in the Kweichow mountains, 100 miles south-east of Chungking.

A minimum of two days is expected to be required for the difficult trip through trackless country and up through unmarked ravines and gullies of the towering Kweichow range. The CNAC liner disappeared 10 days ago while en route from Canton to Chungking.—Reuters.

Sorrowful Signing Of Treaties

YUGO-SLAVIA ADDS HER NAME

Paris, Feb. 10.

The peace treaties with five of Germany's former satellite nations—Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Finland—were signed here to-day at the French Foreign Office, but it was not a gay or harmonious event. Although they penned their names to the white and red ribboned documents and bound themselves by the contents, Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary were not sufficed with happiness, while Finland maintained grim silence.

"This is a day of sorrow for Italy," the Italian representative told Reuters after he had signed the first treaty for his country. "The document that I have just signed is not really a treaty—it is a set of conditions imposed upon Italy."

Even before the day of the ceremony had dawned Rumania, through its Foreign Minister, had voiced dissatisfaction.

"Certain obligations imposed on Rumania are excessive, others are unjust. Their execution will augment the already ponderous commitments which shackle the life of our people," he said in a note delivered to-night to the French Foreign Office. A similar note to-day from the Bulgarian Foreign Minister said: "The clauses of the treaty are difficult for our people. We hope the means will be found to ameliorate the unjust destiny which weighs heavily over the future of our country."

A HEAVY HEART

In the Hungarian note its Foreign Minister said: "The people of Hungary watch the signing of the treaty with a heavy heart, not only because it contains grave decisions from the economic point of view but also because certain problems have not been resolved."

Even on the Allied side the atmosphere was tinged with a degree of dissatisfaction. Greece, concurrent with the opening of the ceremony, delivered a note to the French Foreign Office expressing certain protests against clauses in the treaties she was called on to sign.

At the last minute Yugo-Slavia contradicted the strong rumours that she would not sign the treaty with Italy, but in a statement later, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Stanov Simich, said: "Signature to the Italian peace treaty does not mean that Yugo-Slavia gives up her claims to territories that ethically are part of our country."

Apart from the proceedings themselves, which were conducted with businesslike formality, the ceremony had a massed band of colour.

HOLLYWOOD TOUCH

The whole scene was given a cinema-like touch by photographers with their powerful spotlights beaming down on the table in the "Clock" room of the Foreign Office, around

(Continued on Page 4)

EDITORIAL

It's Up To The Public

AT the moment, three things are crystal clear about the system which governs wholesale and retail marketing of fish in Hongkong. 1, that the government scheme has immeasurably benefited the fishermen; 2, that until deep-sea junks and trawlers are available, fresh fish will remain comparatively scarce; 3, that, despite a gentlemen's agreement, fish market retailers are charging excessive prices, and that it is still necessary to take some sort of action that will make them toe the line.

The first point is bereft of argument. So far as fishermen are concerned, the wholesale marketing scheme has succeeded even beyond the hopes and expectations of its sponsors. It has brought to the fishermen a livelihood and social benefits superior to anything previously experienced. The second point is significant, because it helps to explain why the European housewife to-day finds her fish so expensive. Hard figures show that even 10 months after the re-occupation only one-tenth of the pre-war quantity of fresh fish is being caught. With the law of supply and demand operating, despite government supervision, this involves higher prices. The obvious answer is, get more fishing craft for deep sea fishing. But that calls for capital, of which government, judged by its budget figures, has none, and the fishermen, not much more. A loan is the remaining remedy; however, as this has been allowed for under the official scheme, it must not be laboured.

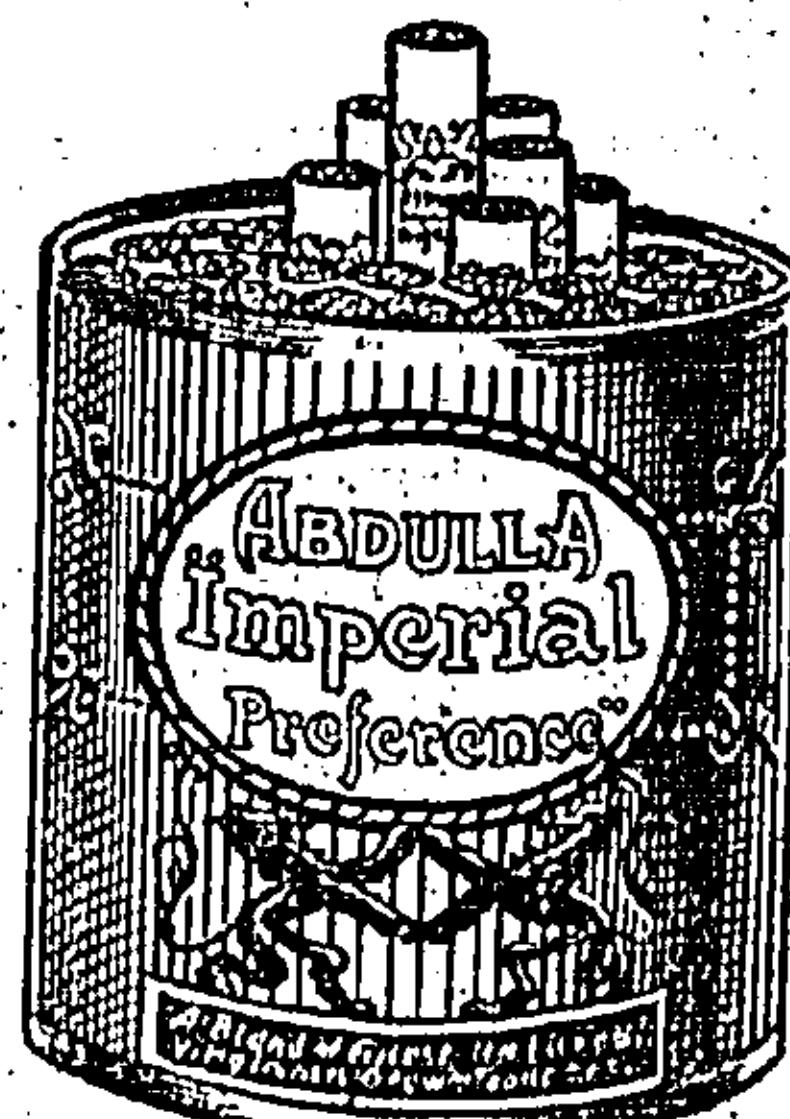
The third point is vital. It is true that since last October (when Dr Herklotz broadcast his challenging statement about retail prices) Garapa has fallen from \$3.50 to \$3.80 a catty to \$1.80 to \$2.20; that Golden Thread is now \$1.40-\$1.60 compared with \$2-\$2.40, and that Yellow Croaker sells to-day at 60 cents to \$1.20. Instead of \$2.40. But these comparisons are not due to the generosity of the fish retailers, but because of the plentifulness of these fish—which is purely seasonal. And the gentlemen's agreement to sell at a fixed maximum margin of profit is being flaunted more often than not.

One answer seems to rest in the ability of the once publicised Hongkong Co-operative Society to function. Government, not ungraciously, is loth to enter the retail competitive market, and therefore, it devolves on the public to protect itself. In this case the solution is not simple. Well established and not unimportant vested interests would be affected by the incursion of a competitor whose prime aim is to give the public fullest value for its money irrespective of profit. Wherefore, one still in, say, the Central Market could hardly hope to hold its own. A public co-operative organisation would need several stalls to make itself effective. Also, it may have to run at a loss in the early days. There are other restrictive factors, one being the difficulty of obtaining stall space because of old-established government policy of permitting licences to continue until a licensee and his family die. However, there is nothing to prevent the authorities from taking away a licence where it is being abused; for example, where a gentlemen's agreement is being flagrantly broken. But in the long run, it is the public who will decide the problem of reasonable and excessive retail fish prices. There is good reason to believe that government would support any sound and fair method of achieving this solution.

A. I. P.

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COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "BOWERY TO BROADWAY"

300,000 TONS OF COAL VANISH WITHOUT TRACE

By "sheebling", desertion and other forms of blackmail the Germans slow up production in the British-controlled Ruhr

By SEFTON DELMAR

SCHIEBER, pronounced shee-ber, is the word Germans use for profiteer and racketeer. It means "one who shoves or shunts," and had its origin during the first world war.

Certain citizens discovered that it was profitable to have trucks containing scarce commodities detached from the goods train taking them to the front or the war factories, shunted into a lonely siding, there to be sold to a customer with a more economic use for them than war.

There was comparatively little "sheebling" (if you will allow the word) during the second world war. The Germans had discovered that a restrictive monopolistic economy only functions effectively with a Gestapo to watch over the citizens in their less Socialist moments.

Where's it gone?

BUT since the end of the war and the disappearance of the Gestapo "sheebling" has burst into full flower once more. In fact, Germans consider it as patriotic as the French considered black marketeering during the German occupation of France. For are they not depriving the enemy of the fruits of his exploitation?

Ruhr coal is one of the Schieber's favourite commodities. A German official confessed to me that hardly a coal train arrives at its destination to-day without a truck being "lost" or mysteriously "unloaded."

And the "sheebling" starts right at the pithead. British officials of the North German Coal Control are at this moment conducting a painful inquiry into the disappearance of 300,000 tons of coal which has vanished without a trace during

two months—100,000 tons in October, 200,000 tons in November. In this case the coal was found to be missing after a careful investigation of the records of production and distribution.

Off the records

BUT I am told that coal is being produced in the Ruhr which never appears in the Ruhr at all, is never mined, but goes straight into the black market from the mine. It follows the road of the Deputat Coal, the name for the coal which Ruhr miners—like miners elsewhere—receive to use in their domestic hearths.

In the Ruhr—as in France—the miners are selling their Deputat Coal in the black market. With the tacit connivance of the authorities the miners' Works Council have arranged a kind of collective black marketing scheme. Each man gives up a portion of his Deputat Coal, which the works council (with the aid of a Schieber) barter against consumer goods.

I heard of a case where the miners had sent their coal to a cigar factory, which had sent them cigars in exchange. It was an excellent bargain. Miners who did not want to smoke their own cigars bartered them on the black market for food—a loaf of bread for one cigar, a half-pound of butter for five.

British helpless

THIS black market barter of the Deputat Coal would be harmless, and perhaps even beneficial in providing incentive to increased production, if it were confined to genuine Deputat Coal.

Report on the American Front

Money again means something

ALL of a sudden I find that everyone is becoming terribly interested in my dollar. And up till recently no one seemed to care whether they could prize it away from me or not. In America money didn't mean much any more unless you had very little of it.

But now I—and everyone else living in this fantastic land—am confronted with tempting lures for my dollar. Everywhere I go I am met by signs, strange, wonderful and heart-warming, that I as a consumer am coming back into my own at last.

The little shop around the corner announces a sacrifice sale of nylons, cut from 10s. a pair to about 6s. 11d. My newspaper tells me that I can

buy luggage 40 per cent. cheaper. The big, expensive furrier says the mink coat that would have cost me £4,000 a few weeks ago is now mine for only £2,500, and there's a note of desperation about the way he says it.

BY C. V. R. THOMPSON

I go into a haberdashery to buy "all-purpose" put, and I am asked: "I'd possibly like some white shirts at a price not much higher than pre-war."

My wife tells me that some women's clothes are down nearly a half, and that there are sales and white sales are sensational.

Hotels are now soliciting business from me. And I find that after all it is possible for a head waiter to smile.

WE cannot help asking ourselves if all this means that that old ogre H.C.L. which is what we've called the High Cost of Living—is preparing to leave us. Will it last? Americans are asking. And if it does, they add a little anxiously, will it go too far like it did last time and become a depression?

Well, it's not much good going to Washington for the answer. The Washington experts haven't too good a reputation for prophecy in that direction. And, determined not to be caught again, they are juggling around a bit with well-turned phrases such as "period of adjustment" and "inventory shake-down."

But I've been talking to some business men in New York who make or lose their all by judging which way things are going. And what they tell me is this:—

The sellers' market is nearly over. Except, that is, in housing, a few industrial products like refrigerators, and—cars. And even in cars the bottom is now beginning to drop out of the second-hand car market. Prices for ten-year-old cars have dropped exactly 50 per cent.

From now on it's a buyers' market. That means that something called consumer resistance is being encountered when prices are exorbitant or goods are shoddy. It also means that competition is coming back, and competition means price-cutting, which has already arrived with liquor and furs, and will spread to other lines the more they are needed like me, hang on to that dollar of ours.

THESE hard business men don't expect all this to bring about a slump, all being well. And all being well means no more strikes tying up whole industries and whole cities, and no more panic buying in fear of such strikes and such tie-ups.

They think they will be able to keep prices low enough to lure our dollars without cutting wages and without losing money themselves. This they hope to achieve by cutting production costs with increased efficiency and distributing their finished products more expertly.

After all, they point out, people aren't going to stop buying altogether as long as they know they are getting something for their money.

With half the incomes in America now in the £500 to £1,200 a year bracket, these business men feel it is now up to them to persuade them that they can get something for their money.

And so the salesman, forgotten man of the last four years, is rapidly becoming the key man again. And restaurants are giving their waiters courses in politeness and manners.

WITH all this, of course, America isn't going to become the cheapest place in the world to live in. Buyers are still paying good wholesale prices for spring goods. Food will be cheaper, but only a few points cheaper except in butter and later in beef.

But the peak has been passed. To-day the American faith is gradually being restored in the old adage, that prices which go up must some time come down.

So the German Labour Office directs, the War Office releases, and on paper the machine seems to be working smoothly. It looks as though Mr Collins ought to be getting his 100,000 recruits fairly easily.

But look into the figures and you find that though nearly 50,000 men were recruited to the mines during the last ten months, the actual increase in strength has amounted to only 22,000.

"Wastage" accounts for the difference. And most of this wastage is plain desertion.

The German recruit is brought to the mine. He draws his kit—about miners' boots (some of them from British stocks), jacket and trousers, underwear, shirt, kerchief, hat, and probably a British blanket or two and a pair of basin for washing in.

He does a bit of his training, goes down the pit a couple of times, decides "this is no life for me," sells his outfit—which on the black market is worth easily ten times the price he gave for it—and hops it.

Of 4,716 miners who ceased work in October more than half—2,477 to be exact—left under breach of contract. They deserted.

Police don't help

TECHNICALLY, this is an offence, under military government law, punishable with imprisonment. But what with the delay before the mines have reported the man's departure and the lack of zeal shown by the German police in chasing a fellow-German who is guilty of nothing worse in their eyes than a reluctance to work for the British—the deserter has either got himself another job or is working the black market. And it is no use chivvying the German police. They have always got the perfect explanation why they cannot find him. "We understand," they say with a cliche of the heels, "the man has gone across the border into the Russian zone."

And so it goes on, one shortage causing another.

Is there any solution? When I first saw the mines of Northern France I was impressed that here were old, worn-out mines being worked with 47 per cent. more manpower than before the war and producing only eight per cent. more coal. One-fifth of the underground miners were unwilling workers. They were German prisoners forced into the mines.

How much better these men would work, I thought, if they were sent home to Germany to work on the more productive coal seams of the Ruhr.

But when I saw the Ruhr conditions I changed my mind. Under the present direction these prisoners would merely run away.

Can we change the form of our administration?

We can and we shall have to. We cannot adopt the direct methods of control employed by the French in the Saar because we have not the men.

We cannot adopt the Russian technique of "You will produce such and such a tonnage or you will go to Siberia." We have no Siberia.

Pay the Blackmail

SO we must mobilise the self-interest of the Germans. We must pay the blackmail they have been playing for with their go-slow policy and let them work for themselves. They will want to pay for their food, and the world will get more of the coal it needs.

I believe that if this is done the recovery of German industry will be of a rapidity undreamt of amid the devastation to-day.

Will that be a danger?

Not if we—

1. Keep an occupying army in Germany.

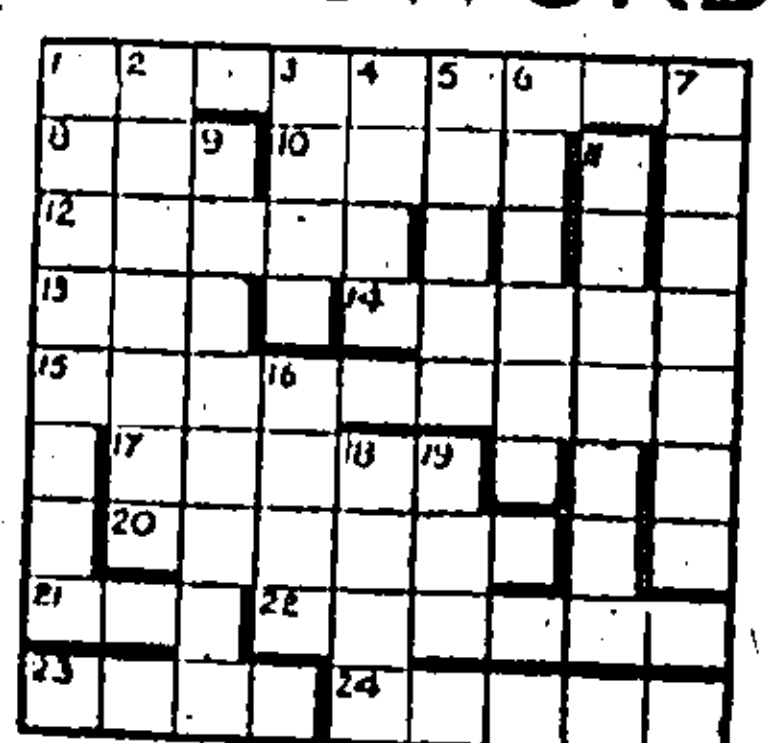
2. Strengthen our counter-intelligence network and police force (public safety) in Germany.

3. Abolish altogether our costly military government administration, which is duplicating services the Germans must and want to perform for themselves.

That is what I hope we shall do. But I shall only believe it, when I see it.

Coal is not the only racket in the Ruhr.

CROSSWORD



1. Enter by way of a pent tree. (9)
2. The knock of the grape-vine. (3)
3. You got it from a sarcastic person. (6)
4. The start of a seventh part of a week. (3)
5. The end of the lagooon, etc. mixed up. (9)
6. Nothing to do with a lunatic. (4)
7. A portmanteau. (6)
8. A doubtful about whom the fur belongs to. (6)
9. Bessie. (5)
10. A kind of musical instrument. (6)
11. You might say that he liked hot music. (4)
12. Accuse him as the root of evil. (5)
13. Just the one to make (10)
14. Admitting the difference each are making. (3-4)
15. A neat mountain. (4)
16. Nothing more than a European capital will suit him. (6)
17. No kind of this man. (6)
18. One who potters about. (8)
19. Lead. (7)
20. Mother is returning to this country. (4) 21. Terminus. (5)
22. A kind of musical instrument. (6)
23. A doubtful about whom the fur belongs to. (6)
24. Bessie. (5)

According To Culbertson

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A defender was too "honest" with his signals in to-day's deal.

North-South, vulnerable.

North
♦ 10 5 2
♦ 10 7
♦ A K 5 4 3
♦ A J 7

WEST EAST
♦ K Q J 9 8 6 7 4 3
♦ 6 3 2 ♦ 8
♦ 7 ♦ J 10 9 8 6
♦ 6 4 2 ♦ K 10 6 3

SOUTH
♦ A
♦ A K Q J 9 8 5 4
♦ Q 2
♦ Q 9 8

The bidding:
North 1 diamond Pass South 1 spade Pass
North 2 diamonds Pass South 2 spades Pass
North 3 diamonds Pass South 3 spades Pass

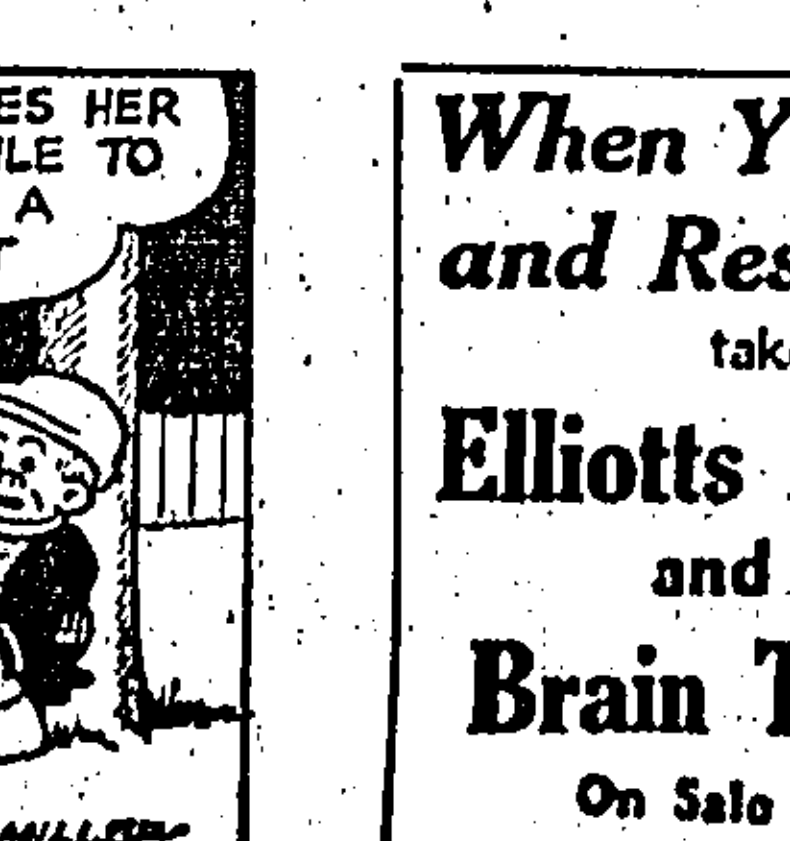
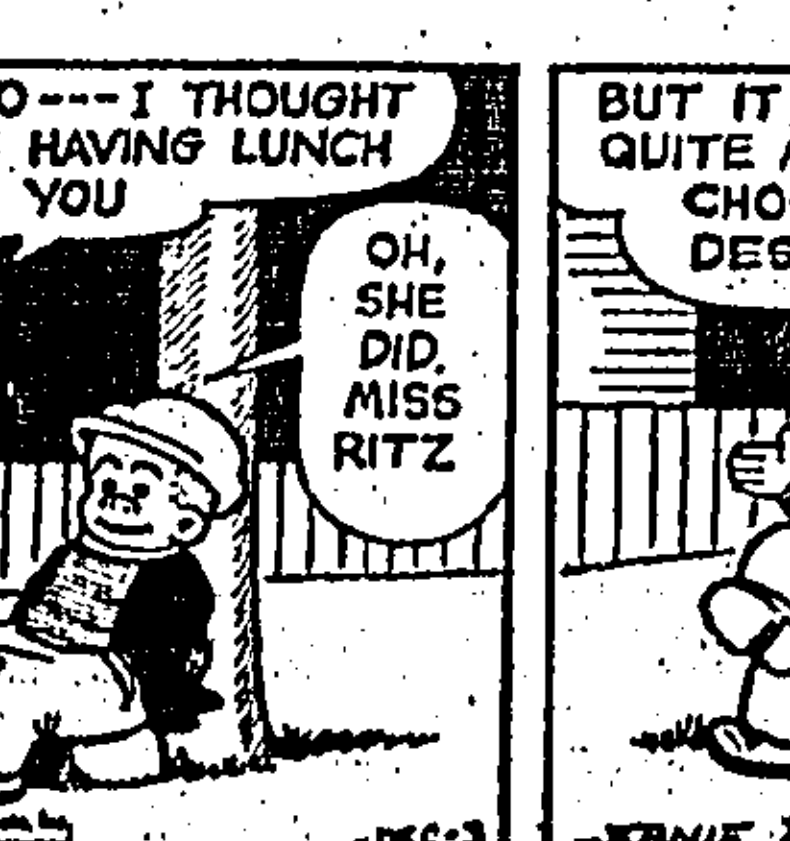
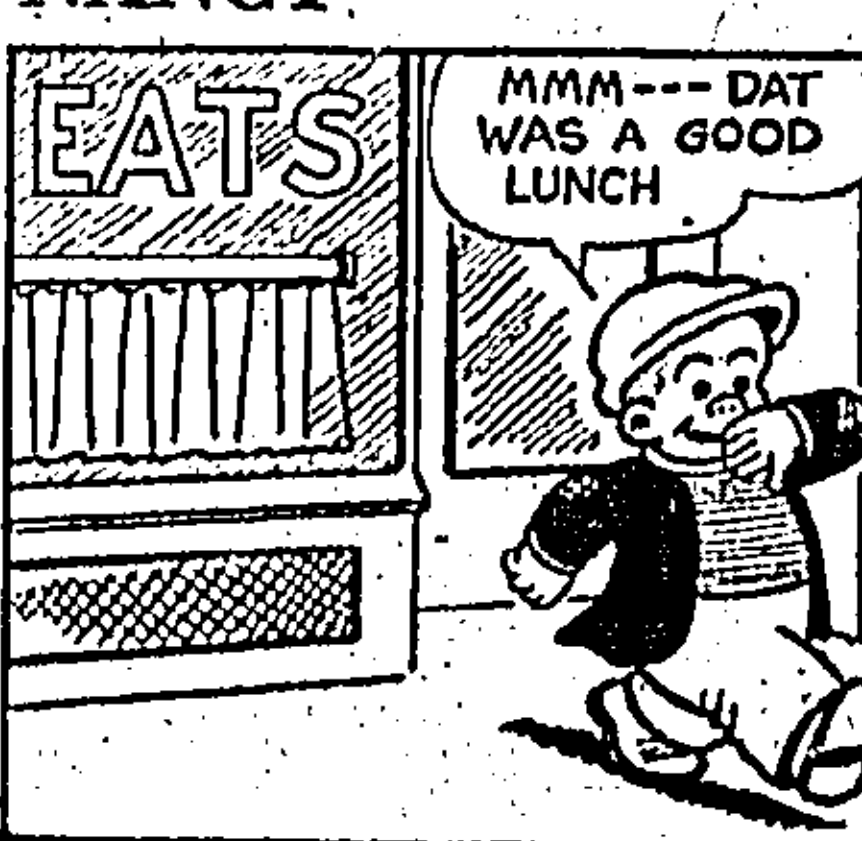
North's free three-diamond bid was out of order. After that call, and after South's subsequent discovery of two aces in North's hand, the grand slam in hearts was apparently a safe bid. As it happened, on a spade opening lead and with anything like a fair break in diamonds, the contract would have been a laydown, but due to the actual diamond break and the offside

position of the king of clubs, it was anything but that!

West opened the spade king, South drew three rounds of trumps, and carefully observed East's emphatic club-ten discard. The only thing that could break the contract was a very bad diamond distribution, and the club king offside, but North, knowing his right-hand neighbour, was quite ready to believe the club message and he resolved to do what he could against the bad diamond break too, if it turned up.

Declarer cashed every trump except one, and carefully discarded clubs and spades from dummy, blanking the club ace to keep the diamond suit intact. Now, with one trump and his original five minor-suit cards left in his own hand, he had East "spotted." If East let go his one diamond, South could establish the thirteenth trick in dummy's suit. Sensing that, East blanked the club king—but to no avail. Declarer tested the diamonds by leading the queen and deuce, but when West showed out, South cashed the ace of clubs, then did not even need the third diamond trick. If East had not signalled in clubs, declarer probably would have fallen back on a simple club finesse, rather than the difficult trump squeeze that he actually executed.

NANCY Eenle, Meenie—



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Martha Vickers for Lois Leeds.

Lip loveliness can so easily be yours!... Lois Leeds tells you how.

LIP LOVELINESS!

Here are some rules for Lip Loveliness.

Always carry in your bag the same shade of lipstick that you use when making up at home. Different shades do not blend together. For instance, if you use a Blue-Red lipstick at home and carry a Yellow-Red lipstick in your bag for retouching, your lips will take on a strange hue! So buy two lipsticks of the same shade.

For very dry lips use a white pomade lipstick under your regular Red Lipstick.

If you choose lipsticks in fashion-right shades, take along samples of your materials to your salesgirl. Let her help you in the selection of shades.

Study the shape of your mouth. If your lips are thin, learn to relax the mouth and learn to smile!

Always remove excess lipstick by pressing a folded tissue against the lips.

Outline your mouth with a lipstick brush, tipped with lipstick. Then brush in your solid colour with little overlapping, up and down strokes.

Clean your lipstick brush with cleaning fluid. A clean brush makes a clean line.

A drop of perfume "sets" your lipstick. A little powder, pressed over your lipsticked mouth, makes a very pretty finish.

The older the woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the lips are thin or "pursed," widen the lips by brushing the colour beyond the natural line.

For a young mouth and a ripe, lush look, apply a drop of oil on the lips after applying your lipstick.

VIRGINIA



—found this

—at a London dress shop! Square, wide shoulders in a loud and cheerful red plaid, ornamented by a plaid shoulder bag, crowned with a halo hat of self material and worn over a bottle green afternoon dress.

Miss Mabel & GABRIELLE



Use a cameo inspiration for that picture look! Blend on foundation, creamy in colour and texture. Use a generous amount. Absorb the surplus with a tissue. Use a cream coloured face powder and the faintest tint of rouge. Use a Rose-Red lipstick and a colourless cream on the eyelids. Wear a Black velvet ribbon around your neck. Finish with a jewel pendant. Dramatic!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Here she comes again to spring her joke about how she used to go to the bank on payday but now she never gets past the butcher shop!"

Nazis Tried X-Ray Mass Sterilisation

Nazi doctors conducted wartime experiments to find out how to accomplish mass sterilisation without the victim's knowledge, and even tried X-raying unsuspecting men and women while they were filling out governmental forms, reports the American Medical Association.

In a review of the findings of a special mission which investigated German medical experiments, the AMA Journal said the experiments "flouted the laws of mankind and medicine."

The experiments and "barbarities" of the 23 Nazi physicians who were tried recently in Nuremberg "were contrary to the laws of humanity and the ethical practices of the medical profession which have prevailed for more than 20 centuries," the Journal said.

It also indicted German medical organisations for failing "to express in any manner their disapproval of these widely-known experiments."

An AMA representative, Dr. A. C. Ivy of the University of Illinois, was a member of the mission which investigated "war crimes of a medical nature."

The mission's report to the U.S. government revealed that non-experimental crimes of the Nazis included:

Mass killings of persons about to die from disease, malnutrition, and old age; poor workers placed on a hunger diet and then killed when they were weakened from malnutrition; mass killings to make room in overcrowded concentration camps and prisons; and hundreds of thousands of gypsies, Poles and Russians killed by exposure to fumes of potassium cyanide and by injection of various drugs.

Skeletons for Museum

"One series of murders was done to provide skeletons for an anthropological museum," the Journal said. It reported that previously revealed Nazi experiments in which male young women were forced to lie next to frozen men in an attempt to revive them.

All experiments involving brutality, torture and murder "were done without any basis in any laws either of Germany or of the Hague Convention," the Journal said. It said that certain Nazi doctors performed experiments on human subjects without their consent.

Dr. Ivy's report to the Secretary of War listed 15 types of experiments, which included studies made to ascertain "how a population could be sterilized without their knowledge so that sterilization could be accomplished without the fact becoming available for propaganda by the enemies of the Reich."

"Castration by ordinary methods was too open," the Journal said. "One method under study was to place the dried juice of a plant in the food of the population."

X-ray Castration

"Another method under study was to expose men and women to a castration dose of X-rays while they were filling out governmental forms. A third method consisted in injecting the cavity of the uterus with a sterilizing agent during the course of a routine physical examination of the women of the population."

"Even the number of women that could be sterilized in one day by one assistant was estimated."

The Nazis also studied transplantation of tissues of various types, the Journal said.

"Attempts were made to transplant lungs and other organs which animal experimentation has shown to be impracticable."

"In one instance a piece of 'hair-growing skin' was transplanted to the nose of a Jewess."

The Journal said "the inhumanity of these German physicians has stirred horror and disgust among physicians of every other nation of the world."

"From no other medical profession has there come evidence of anything resembling these sadistic procedures perpetrated in the name of science and camouflaged by a mask of research," the Journal said.

"BORED WITH GIRLS"

—Freddie Bartholomew

Freddie Bartholomew, 23-years-old former film star, now playing vaudeville in New York, said recently that it was not the "mother complex" that prompted him to marry his press agent, Maely Danielle, who admits to being six years older than her young husband.

"Everyone made such a fuss when I married 'Baby' last April," said Freddie.

"They said it would ruin my career but that was all rubbish. 'Baby' and I are as compatible as a spring on a good watch."

His thrice-married wife also smiled.

"It's the emotional age that really matters in marriage," she said. "Emotion is the basic salt for two people."

"When Freddie proposed marriage I accepted him within 30 seconds."

"Man in House"

"I don't know why people said that Freddie has a mother complex," said "Baby." "Maybe it was because he was brought up by his Aunt Clesie."

"Freddie's the man in our house," she declared. "I always drive the family car, anyway," interjected Freddie. "I was bored with girls my own age when I married 'Baby'."

Bartholomew's elopement with Maely Danielle horrified his Aunt Clesie, who had cared for him since he was a baby.

She has had nothing to do with him since.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

INITIAL MEETING NEXT MONTH

The future of 300,000,000 dependent people hangs in the balance when the United Nations Trusteeship Council, last and newest organ constituted by the General Assembly, holds its initial meeting in New York on March 26.

They will look hopefully to the Council for the fulfillment of their aspirations towards political independence, economic management and social progress. They will regard the outcome of this meeting as a yardstick by which to gauge their hopes for the attainment of these objectives. For the United Nations trusteeship system sets certain standards by which non-self-governing territories, brought under United Nations trusteeship, may be administered.

More directly affected by the outcome of this meeting are the 15,000,000 inhabitants in the eight trust territories now placed under United Nations trusteeship system. The territories are the Australian-administered portion of New Guinea; Ruanda Urundi, under Belgian administration; both the French and British portions of Togoland and the Cameroons; Tanganyika, under British administration; and Western Samoa, administered by New Zealand.

At this meeting, the Council will have to decide how it will exercise its functions to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the 15,000,000 in the eight territories.

According to the Charter, each member of the Council shall have one vote, and decisions of the Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting. Consequently, the Big Five's veto will not affect any decisions which the Council takes.

In view of the many problems yet to be ironed out, the Council is expected to reconvene later during the year.—Central News.

Corvettes For New Irish Navy

With recruiting for the new Irish Navy in full swing, the Irish Department of Defence has purchased from Britain at a cost of about £250,000 the three corvettes, Borage, Oxlip and Bellwort. More craft are to be purchased later.

The three vessels, now being reconditioned at Devonport, England, will be renamed Macha, Maeve and Cliona—the names of three ancient Irish queens.

The British Navy is lending technicians to train Irish sailors in the use of equipment not hitherto available to the Irish service. Each of the corvettes is fitted with four-inch, two-pounder and Oerlikon guns, with minesweeping and depth charge equipment and the latest radar, radio and radio devices. Each carries a complement of five officers and 48 sailors.

An American with an Irish mother, Commander H. J. A. S. Jerome, D. S. O., of the Royal Navy, is expected to be appointed director of the naval service. Commander Jerome has a distinguished career of some years in the Royal Navy and also served in the Royal South African Navy, which he helped to organize.—Associated Press.

Banned Jews Back Again In Germany

Members of the Jewish Brigade expelled from the British zone for smuggling Eastern Jews into Germany are returning to Germany as American welfare workers.

With the assistance of the American Joint Distribution Committee, they are working alongside UNRRA officials in passing Jews westward from Russia and Poland.

Revealing this, British Intelligence officers said that about 20,000 Jews were in transit camps in the British Zone, and 120,000 in the American Zone.

It was also discovered that a large transit camp in Belsen was daily drawing 4,000 more refugees than the official strength entitled it, presumably for illicit personnel.

Japanese Have Korean Problem

By RUSSEL BRINES

Associated Press Correspondent

Japan, which used to boast of her racial unity, had no serious minority problems in her homeland before or during the war.

The terroristic police made certain there were none through their handling of imported slave labourers, mostly Koreans, plus some Chinese.

Now the problem of Koreans in Japan—and their increasingly tense relations with the Japanese—has grown serious enough to produce an official statement from an Occupation Headquarters spokesman.

The anonymous spokesman says that occupation policy is to "accord the Koreans treatment as a liberal people and to do everything possible for their welfare."

Koreans are assured fair trials in Japanese courts in criminal cases through a review of their sentences by occupation authorities. The same method is followed with all third party nationals.

On the other hand, Koreans are not given immunity from Japanese laws, the spokesman commenting that this would amount to extrajurisdiction.

600,000 Remaining

There are now about 600,000 Koreans in Japan. Some 75,000 of these requested repatriation before the programme ended on December 15, but the remainder presumably have elected to remain. Of 633,000 who have been repatriated, 14,000 have re-entered Japan illegally and have been repatriated a second time.

The occupation spokesman's statement that the Koreans have been neither favoured nor forgotten is evidently aimed at answering both sides in the current situation and to indicate to the Japanese that they must work out the problem of this vocal minority.

Koreans consistently have opposed the present Yoshida Government. The Japanese, on the other hand, complain with some basis that Koreans are gaining control of the black market.

Crime Ring Run By Bobbysoxers

Police off Denver, Nevada, recently arrested 20 boys and girls in a round-up of a "teen age crime ring, which allegedly committed 200 systematic robberies and car thefts in between illicit drinking and marijuana sales."

The authorities estimate that the gang has stolen nearly \$2,000 in the past four months.

The gang, which includes four 14-years-old bobbysoxers, met in empty buildings and on street corners to map operations and even, according to the police, divided the city into districts, with strict rules to prevent poaching.

Members of the gang have boasted of drinking parties in stolen cars. They said they sometimes took three in one night.

An unidentified man is being sought for peddling marijuana to the gang.

GLEANNING BEHIND THE REAPERS

Gleaning behind the reapers, as in the Biblical story of Ruth, is still legal in England.

"The public has a perfect right to go gleaning when sheaves are not left stacked in the fields," Justice of the Peace Alwyn ruled in the Chichester juvenile court in acquitting two boys accused of picking up ears of heads of wheat in a farmer's field.

Alwyn, himself a farmer, added: "When a farmer wants to rake his field, he leaves two sheaves standing, which is another way of saying 'Step off the grass'."—Associated Press.

DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

WOULD YOU CARE TO SEE THE NEW FEATURE, "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD?"

NO, I DON'T WANT TO SEE ANY PICTURE SHOWING SCARLET WOMEN



CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS DAILY
At 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



COMMENCING TO-MORROW



SHOWING QUEENS At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN—YET DANGEROUS!



SHOWING TO-DAY CATHAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Tyrone Maureen POWER • O'HARA in the "BLACK SWAN"

with Thomas MITCHELL • George SANDERS
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

—TO-MORROW—

WILLIAM POWELL • MYRNA LOY in

"THE THIN MAN GOES HOME"

An M-G-M Picture.

SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

GORGEOUS SPECTACLE! SONG HITS! FUN!
Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL

"I DOOD IT"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

COMING! "THRILL OF A ROMANCE"

NOTICE PERSONAL

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

A Series of First Aid Lectures will be given by Dr. J. B. Mackle at the Brigade Headquarters, 8 Tal Hang Road, commencing Thursday, February 13, from 6 to 7 p.m.

All interested are invited to attend. First Aid Text Books will be on sale.

TEACHING GERMANS ROAD SENSE

A road safety campaign has been launched in the British Zone of Germany by the RAF. A mobile team

YOUR FRIENDS AT HOME would greatly appreciate genuine Indian woolen pile carpets & rugs. We ship carpets in all sizes and attractive designs & shaggy from our works to any desired address in U.K. or any other country. We also dispatch to all countries by registered post parcels (i) gift parcels of all rationed foodstuffs, (ii) fur articles e.g. coats, hats, capes, ties, gloves, slippers etc., (iii) ornaments, (iv) nammas & shawls, (v) wood carvings & papier mache (vi) household linen, (vii) foot-wear (viii) sports goods etc., etc. No coupons or dockets surrendered by recipients. We accept British Postal Orders, or cheques drawn on U.K. or India. Curs is the pioneer and the largest organization of its kind in the East. Write airmail for free catalogue and further particulars to United Foreign Parcels Corp. Mrs. & Exporters, Post Box No. 100, New Delhi, India.

headed by an RAF Sergeant, is to tour the Zone giving lectures on the practical application of the English highway code to both Service and German drivers employed by the British Air Forces of Occupation.

